OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3048.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer,*

On the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1789, being the firſt after Leap-year.

CONTAINING,

The riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, and elements of the expected comet; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the culmination of the pointers; the equation of time; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days, with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO,

Verſes on the New-year;
------ on the Bee, at the approach of ſpring;
------ on Charity;
------ on Contentment.
Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, found in the oldeſt edition of the Bible printed at Worms;
Secret of being always eaſy, an Anecdote;
Anecdote the Emperor of Sigiſmund;
Importance of Agriculture, an Anecdote;
Advice to the American Farmer;
Method of preſerving wheat from the Heſſian Fly;
Rules for diſcovering the qualities of land;
Receipt for bitters to prevent the fever and ague, and all other fall fevers;
------ for the gout;
------ for a cancer, or any tumour;
Profeſſor Hoffman's method of extinguiſhing fire;
Directions for making calcined or pearl aſhes, recommended by the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts;
Method to make bees-wax white and tranſparent;
Compariſon between the proſpects of advantage in the unſettled and unimproved parts of Pennſylvania, and in the new countries at Niagara, Kentucky, &c.
Liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788;
Meetings of the Repreſentatives of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church;
Meetings of the Miniſters, &c. of the Preſbyterian churches;
The Friends yearly meetings;
Faſts and feaſts obſerved in the Jewiſh ſynagogue;
Rules to find the time of high water at ſixteen harbours, &c. in America;
Table of the Sun's declination;
Table of remarkable æras and events;
Table of the periods, revolutions, magnitude, &c. of the planets, including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell;
An enlarged table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day;
Time of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia;
Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.
Tables ſhewing the value of dollars and crowns, from 1 to 600, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds;
Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America;
Scale of depreciation for the ſettlement of debts;
An accurate liſt of the poſt towns, &c. from Portland, in Caſco-bay, to Savanna, in Georgia, with the croſs poſt roads, &c.

The above Almanac *may alſo be had of the Printers of this Paper.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth day evening, the 12th of November next, by public ſale,

TWO LOTS of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Sarah Maſſey, deceaſed, containing betwen five and ſix acres each, ſituate on a lane adjoining land of William Guiſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, a little above the three mile ſtone, on the Frankford road. A plan of ſaid lots to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.) Executors.
§ 4w CHARLES MARSHALL,)

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on the 10th day of November next,

PURSUANT to the teſtament and laſt will of *Robert Cain*, late of London-Grove, deceaſed, all that plantation and tract of land, whereon the deceaſed lived, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, with the uſual allowance; a moiety or half part of which is plow-land and meadow, under good fence. The meadow has a never failing ſtream of water running through it, by which a great part thereof may be watered. The remainder of the land is pretty well timbered. The other improvements are a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with an apple orchard, barn, ſtable, &c. The premiſes are convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills and meeting-houſes, belonging to different religious denominations, and in a good neighbourhood. Time will be allowed for payment of part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, if demanded; and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, clear of any incumbrance, by

§ JOHN CAIN,) Executors.
Oct. 20, 1788. JOHN ROSS,)

N. B. There will be ſold at the ſame time and place, a quantity of Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP,

Now building, and can be finiſhed in three weeks.

Thirty-eight feet keel, fifteen and a half beam, four and a half hold. For further particulars enquire of Mr. RICHARD COX, at Mount-Holly, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Mount Holly, October 13, 1788. ‡

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped, jewelled and common; muſical and common clocks; japanned clock faces; caſt and forged clock work; bells, hands, and ſlit pinions; clock and watch main ſprings, and glaſſes; ſetts of muſical bells; turkey oil ſtones; crucibles; ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and hand ſcrews: With all kinds of clock and watch-makers tools; materials; files, &c. *All kinds of Clock and Watch work done as uſual.* §

To be SOLD,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen Town, and on Skippack Creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes 2 log houſes, 2 barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw-mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within 3 or 4 miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon Creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newton ſquare, about 5 miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.

Application may be made to Cadwalader Evans, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 20, 1788. † BENJAMIN WILSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers did, in the month of April, 1782, give to Hugh Stuart, of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, ſeven ſeparate bonds for the payment of Eighty four pounds Five ſhillings each bond, to be paid in certain periods of time as ſpecified therein; the ſubſcribers have paid ſeveral of ſaid bonds; and whereas the ſaid Hugh Stuart hath not fulfilled the article of agreement entered into between him and the ſubſcribers, they do by theſe preſents forewarn all and every one, whom it may concern, from taking any aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as they mean not to pay any more of ſaid bonds, until he, the ſaid Hugh Stewart, fulfils his engagement, agreeable to the contract entered into between them, on the third day of December, in 1781, on which contract the ſaid bonds were given.

WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN ROSS,
WILLIAM DICKY.

October 15, 1788. †

WHEREAS David Lang, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, obtained a Note of me, the ſubſcriber, about the 27th of September laſt, for the ſum of Ten Pounds. This is to warn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled thereto by law, for ſaid Lang has impoſed much on me, in adviſing me to buy a Mare from him, at more than her value, and for which I had no uſe, and without the conſent or advice of my guardian.

October 10, 1788. JEAN LONG.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

AN elegant two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, in Trenton, part of the eſtate of the late William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; deceaſed; the Houſe is 42 by 31 feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, with a good two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining, and cellars under the whole---being accommodated with a good well of water in the yard, handſome garden, ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. all in complete order. Title indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS,) Executors.
MASKELL EWING, jun.)

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. ‖

Trenton, October 10, 1788.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the firſt day of November next, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, in the ſaid county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Eſquire, Iſaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The ſoil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the beſt quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a new built two ſtory dwelling houſe and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent ſtone waſh-houſe, with commodious apartments over it ſufficient to accommodate a ſmall family, a ſmith's ſhop and other buildings, a trout pond ſupplied by a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a large garden and other conveniencies, late the eſtate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Friends of American Manufactures.

IN all important undertakings, eſpecially thoſe in which we have little experience, it is prudent *often and carefully* to review the ground on which we are proceeding. American manufactures engaged but a ſmall ſhare of the public attention, as a branch of buſineſs in this ſtate, till 1787; though œconomical *domeſtic* manufactures were common in all our populous counties many years before. In the autumn of laſt year, however, many circumſtances concurred to awaken the public attention to this important object, both as a neceſſary œconomical practice and as a branch of internal trade. The experience of twelve months, and the opportunities of enquiry and reflection which that period has offered, have made us better judges of the ſubject; and a careful review of the occurrences which have taken place will enable us, perhaps, to form ſome ſafe opinions of our future proſpects. If our ſanguine expectations have ariſen from too partial an attachment to our private intereſts, or from a blind fondneſs for our country, we cannot be too ſoon reſcued from our deluſion: But if, on the contrary, *ſucceſs and experience* have realized in ſome degree the advantages expected, let us ſteadily purſue the beneficial ſcheme, remembering, at the ſame time, that we ought carefully to guard againſt unjuſt and unneceſſary ſacrifices of the advantages of ſuch of our countrymen as are engaged in other valuable purſuits.

The friends of this buſineſs, in 1787, held out to the public an expectation that ſeveral circumſtances very favorable to manufactures would ſoon take place. The event has ſhewn they were not too ſanguine; and it may be of uſe to lay before the people of the United States ſome of the principal events and matters, promotive of manufactures, which have occurred within the laſt twelve months.

The reduction of rents in all the towns of the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia---the fall in the price of wood and coal, which have been lower here than at any time before the revolution, and the great reduction in the price of proviſions, eſpecially of corn, vegetables and butchers meat, were predicted, and have taken place. By this relief, the manufacturer and mechanic have been enabled to work on lower terms, and can live well now by prices, which a few years ago would not maintain them; for it requires no argument to prove that the rate of rents, proviſions and fuel, muſt ever materially affect the price of labor and workmanſhip.

The want of workmen and the high rate of labour were difficulties which the friends of manufactures frankly admitted. Beſides the relief on this point juſt mentioned, they promiſe themſelves aid from machines, which were ſaid to be in uſe in foreign countries, and which it was hoped we might obtain; and notwithſtanding the impediments, which the natural jealouſy and ſelf-intereſt of mankind have thrown in our way, acquiſitions of the utmoſt conſequence have been made. A model of a machine for carding cotton, and of another for ſpinning cotton, is now in our poſſeſſion. Experiments, that promiſe an handſome profit and great public advantage, have been made with theſe machines in Pennſylvania and Maſſachuſetts; and other ſtates are now turning their attention to them. In ſhort, the great deſideratum, *the principles of theſe invaluable machines*---is obtained and ſecured to us for ever. Their value is perhaps not ſufficiently ſeen by ourſelves, but is well known to thoſe foreign rivals with whom we have to contend. We do not mean to cenſure them, but we heartily rejoice in the early ſucceſs of our endeavours to obtain them. Beſides this great acquiſition, ſeveral others of inferior importance have been procured from abroad.

We promiſed ourſelves alſo aid from the efforts of native genius, and here again we have not been diſappointed. Some inſtances of conſequence are known to us, and others no doubt have occurred, of which we have not heard---Thoſe only that are *near or very great* would come to our knowledge. In aid of the iron branch of manufactures, highly important to Pennſylvania, machinery has been lately invented for making many new articles by water. Mr. Oliver Evans's invention of the *elevator* and *hopperboy* is a great acquiſition to the farmer and miller, and there can be no doubt but it will apply to many purpoſes, beſides that for which it is now uſed. The new invented boiler, for the generation of ſteam, muſt be conſidered as an invaluable acquiſition to the friends of manufactures in America. This cheap and ſimple engine puts into our hands a mighty, yet manageable power, capable of a great variety of uſeful applications.

Emigration, it was thought, would give us an addition of hands, and this expectation has alſo been realized. When we conſider the ſituation and proſpects of our country, that new buildings are reducing rents, that the opening of coal mines is daily leſſening the price of fuel, that the reſtraints on trade are interfering with the ſale of our produce and raw materials, while new farms and returning induſtry are encreaſing the quantity of each, that *here* the European manufacturer may enjoy equal and perfect civil liberty, and that our new federal conſtitution enſures for ever the moſt uninterrupted liberty of conſcience, by *the rejection of religious teſts*; I ſay, when we conſider theſe circumſtances, we cannot doubt that the emigration we have witneſſed will continue and encreaſe.

While the preceding facts have extended *the means* and leſſened *the expences* of manufacturing in America, changes in regard to *raw materials*, very favorable to the plan, have taken place. Flax, for example, which was worth 10d. per pound, in 1787, is now at the moderate price of 5½d. to 7d. in our different markets. This great article of manufacture ſells at 9d. our money, per pound, in Ireland. Can any man then doubt the eſtabliſhment of *the linen branch* in the United States; Will an Iriſh manufacturer be able to give 9d. for his raw material, and ſend the goods to America under charges of 20 per cent. when we can obtain as good a raw material at 6½d. and ſave charges equal to *one fifth* of the value of the linen? As flax has fallen, ſo has the ſeed. A ſingle year has taken off near half its value. Oil mills will now be more fully and profitably employed. The reduction of the price of leather has given us an export trade in that article, and in ſhoes and harneſs; and the valuable branch of coach-making is ſenſibly aſſiſted thereby. The reduced price of barley, with other circumſtances, have reſtored to us the manufactory of malt, and have firmly eſtabliſhed thoſe wholeſome and important articles, ale, beer and porter. Butter has fallen ſo low that the manufacture of cheeſe has riſen to real conſequence. To this the reſtraint impoſed upon butter in foreign markets has contributed exceedingly. Thus the policy of Great-Britain, by giving the market of the Weſt-Indies excluſively to Iriſh butter, has loſt the ſale in our market for Engliſh cheeſe. The preſent price of hemp is more favorable to the manufacture of cordage and ſail cloth. That of Indigo aſſiſts the dyer, and every branch that has occaſion to employ him. The reduced price of ſteel has reſtored the manufacture of ſome articles

that were for a time taken from us, and has given us ſome new ones. The prices of roll'd iron and nail rods have relieved the iron-plate workers, and eſtabliſhed the nailmakers completely. The prices of tallow and coarſer fats have baniſhed foreign candles, and reſtored the manufactory of that article and ſoap. In theſe, and many other particulars, have the reduced prices of raw materials aided or eſtabliſhed the American manufactures.

Cotton was much ſpoken of in 1787, and it was conſidered as a great object to introduce it into extenſive cultivation in the ſouthern ſtates. Happily for America, the ſpirit and good ſenſe of the planters have led them early to take our hint. The gentlemen of the federal convention were ſtrongly impreſſed with the importance of this article, and we find they communicated their opinions ſo generally on their return, that we are well aſſured they have planted all the cotton ſeeds that could be procured. Some hundreds of acres, it is very certain, have been put in. Here, again, ſymptoms of alarm in our foreign manufacturing rivals, very flattering to our hopes from cotton and the cotton machines, appeared; for the ſeed of this valuable plant was actually bought up and burnt in one of the ſtates. The importance of this article to the planter, the merchant and manufacturer, will enſure it, we truſt, the cloſeſt attention of the former. Small difficulties, or a few unfavorable ſymptoms, ought not to diſcourage us. We are to remember that it has once been raiſed in the open air in Pennſylvania, and that the ſouthern parts of Maryland and Delaware have produced it, without failing, for many ſucceſſive years. In the ſtrongeſt lands from Virginia to Georgia, it muſt therefore ſucceed. Particular attention ſhould be paid to its appearance in every ſtage, its ripening and its produce in various ſoils and different ſituations, eſpecially as they may be near or far removed from the ſea.

Beſides the reduction of labor, proviſions, rents, fuel and raw materials, and the introduction of cotton machines—other circumſtances have concurred to promote the ſcheme of manufactures. By the adoption of the federal conſtitution, the injudicious and unkind meaſure of laying duties on home manufactures has been done away, and a juſt and liberal policy has been adopted in its ſtead, whereby the produce of the agricultural ſtates will be exchanged for the goods of the manufacturing ſtates, free from impoſt. By this wiſe and brotherly proviſion, the American manufacturer may ſell his commodities to the American agriculturiſt throughout the union; and the planters and farmers may ſell their indigoes, rice, tobacco, hides, cotton, flax, flour, and other articles of raw materials and proviſions, to the American manufacturer; eſtabliſhing thereby *an honorable dependence of the United States upon one another*, and not upon foreign nations.

The American manufacturer, during the time of inconſiderate and unbounded adventure to this country, was often perplexed by injudicious importations of foreign goods, which, while they injured him, were attended with loſs to the importer. We need only mention malt liquors, cordage, loaf ſugar, ſteel, ſhoes, cabinet-work, &c. This ſhort-lived trade is, however, at an end, and we ſhall hereafter ſee our own manufactures leſs ſubjected to injury by the wild ſpeculations of ignorant adventurers.

In the year 1787, a dangerous paſſion for European manufactures and luxuries had ſpread, like an epidemic diſtemper, through the United States—hoſtile at once to our happineſs and to the American manufacturer. Fortunately for us, we became ſenſible of our error. Aſhamed of our folly, and alarmed at the danger we were in, a ſerious change was generally reſolved on, and has really taken place, as beneficial to home manufactures as our former habits were injurious. Buckſkin breeches and gloves, home-made jeans and cottons, homeſpun ſtockings of thread, cotton and worſted, American porter, beer and cheeſe, and many other articles, have become faſhionable in dreſs and familiar in diet—and in general, a greater ſimplicity and frugality has been introduced into all our families.

The impoſt upon foreign goods having become general by the adoption of the federal conſtitution, thoſe ſtates which formerly laid no duties will now be induced, by the impoſition of that charge, to prefer American manufactures, and to encourage factories within themſelves.

Even the misfortunes and follies of our country have operated in favour of home manufactures. Deprived for a ſeaſon of a great part of that credit, which had unfortunately been given to us heretofore, our importations have decreaſed, whereby a demand has been produced in many inſtances, exceedingly favourable to our manufactures.

The benefits of this ſcheme have become evident to the landed gentlemen throughout the union. They now ſee clearly that it is their intereſt to purchaſe home-made articles at a given price, rather than imported, becauſe the foreign manufacturer calls not for their produce either for proviſions or raw materials, but that the American manufacturers muſt neceſſarily require both. A weaver in Philadelphia muſt work up our flax, wool, and cotton, and muſt conſume our beef, flour, rice and tobacco—the dyer requires our indigo, the brewer our hops and barley, and ſo of other branches.

The improvements making in our country have a favourable effect on this buſineſs. The Virginians, for example, are cutting a canal to communicate from their collieries to the uſual anchoring place of ſea veſſels, by which our ſupplies of coal will become more abundant and cheap. The improvement of Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware, and joining the Swetara and Tulpehocken by a canal, would pour into the market of Philadelphia immenſe quantities of proviſions and raw materials. The roads opening through ſeveral parts of this ſtate will give us more farms, and a greater abundance of iron, flax and hemp, and of beef and flour. A canal at South-Key, and another in the Delaware ſtate, would have a capital effect. Whatever makes our country plentiful and cheap will induce the European manufacturers to emigrate, and will enable them and our own citizens to live in comfort and increaſe in ſubſtance.

The total abolition of paper tenders by the general government, and many other excellent qualities of the federal conſtitution, baniſhing diſtruſt from the minds of foreigners, and inſpiring them with confidence in our country, will induce men of capital to come out, and eſtabliſh among us new branches of manufacture, eſpecially ſince they find an univerſal diſpoſition to encourage them prevailing among us.

There is one manufacture of infinite conſequence to Pennſylvania, which ought to be rendered immediately uſeful to the landed intereſt—the article of pot-aſh. This ſtate has large quantities of unimproved land, vacant and uſeleſs, which might, by the introduction of that ſimple and profitable buſineſs, be diſincumbered of their wood, and rendered immediately productive.

The importation of wool from foreign countries holds out to the manufacturer the means of carrying on his buſineſs to a greater extent, and with greater advantage. Nor is there any danger of its interfering with the profits of the farmer; for it is known, that there are but few countries in Europe which raiſe wool enough for their own conſumption and trade—and if the Spaniſh wool were imported, it would introduce factories of cloth, which would create a new demand for *our wool* to mix with the Spaniſh, and for proviſions, fuel, &c. for the workmen.

Beſides theſe encouragements to this plan, which were not in contemplation in 1787, and which now facilitate the practice or encreaſe the profit thereof, there are ſome conſequences favorable to our other intereſts, which did not then preſent themſelves. The coaſting trade, a branch of commerce of great importance, and out of the reach of foreign interference or reſtriction, will be greatly encreaſed. New-England, for example, ſends linens, ſtuff ſhoes, rum, cheeſe, candles, ſoap, &c. to various parts of the union. From ſome they take iron and flour, from others, hemp, tobacco, and naval ſtores, from others rice, indigo, and cotton. New-York does the ſame, and Pennſylvania likewiſe. Coal is carried from Virginia to every part of the United States, and returns are made in the veſſels that tranſport it. As our population and manufactures increaſe, this beneficial trade will be extended, and, if ſecured from foreigners, will form, with the fiſheries, our principal nurſeries for ſeamen.

Before the revolution the cheapneſs of land held out great encouragement to *farming* emigrants, but it was the unvaried policy of Great Britain to diſcourage manufacturers. By the attention we have ſome time paid to home manufactures, and which I truſt we ſhall ever pay to them, the door is opened wide, and the call is made in a loud and friendly voice, upon the whole body of European manufacturers, to come out and ſit down among us. The preſent circumſtances of this country, and the univerſal diſpoſition of the people of the United States, muſt ſtrongly perſuade and encourage them; and we can have no doubt, that very many of this new and valuable claſs of emigrants will every year repair to America, and make it their home.

The general diſcuſſion of this ſubject in 1787 and at many times ſince has awakened the attention of private people to its great importance. An idea of a very comfortable nature has gone forth among the farmers, that it is in the power of every man, by due attention to *domeſtic* manufacturing, to ſave the amount of all his taxes. Of the truth of this opinion there can be no doubt, when we remember how much may be ſaved by home made beer, cotton, linen and woolen articles, pot-aſh, ſoap, &c.

The demand for raw materials, in caſe this buſineſs ſucceeds, will enable the planter and farmer to vary his articles of produce exceedingly, which will prevent that reduction of prices, that muſt follow the cultivation of a ſmall number of articles. Were the citizens of South-Carolina to employ all their rich uplands in raiſing indigo, the quantity could never be ſold; but if they will make cotton, hemp, &c. beſides, they will have a market for the whole. So if the farmers in the middle ſtates confine themſelves to grain and cattle, they will be injured by the abundance of them, but if they will encreaſe their ſheep, and cultivate hops, flax, hemp, &c. they may ſell all their produce for better prices.

On a review of this ſubject, then, we find, that experience has *realized* in a great degree, what our wiſhes had led us to believe—that the expences of manufacturing are decreaſed—the means increaſed—the raw materials reduced in price—the paſſion for foreign goods converted into a well grounded preference for home manufactures, and that all circumſtances concur to prove the plan highly beneficial to the United States. Let us then, one and all, reſolve invariably to purſue the evident intereſts of our country, by uniformly and decidedly prefering every article, which can be made at home, to any rival article that is imported from abroad on the ſame terms—and where there is ſufficient reaſon to believe that any new manufacture will finally ſucceed, let ſuch of us, as can afford the expence, go beyond the price of the foreign commodity, as a premium for uſeful efforts, thereby convincing the world, that patriotiſm, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of republics, is not extinct in America.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

S A L E M, October 14.

Every nation, community, company, family and individual ought to attend to the general rule for regulating trade, viz. to purchaſe according to their wants and abilities. The reaſons are obvious; for if they purchaſe more than they want, it is a waſte of their money; and if more than they can pay for, they are in debt. The truth is, we had better patch the old coat than run in debt for a new one; and a man is more credible with a patch on his back, than with a writ.

In 1761, at a moderate computation, there was ſent from this continent to Britain, for the inſipid article of tea, 85,000l. ſterling in caſh; and how ſmall a part of the Britiſh trade that was, every one the leaſt acquainted with trade will eaſily ſee.

B O S T O N, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Cronſtadt Mole (Ruſſia) dated July 31, 1788, received by the brig Good Hope, which arrived here ſince our laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from Ruſſia.

"I find here nothing but war and preparations for war; the Swedes and Ruſſians are earneſtly engaged; there hath been one battle with their fleets, and another with their armies. The Ruſſians brought in here a ſhip of 60 guns with the Rear Admiral of the Swedes; and the Swedes have taken a 74 from them; the report is, that the Ruſſians have loſt four ſail of the line. I expect ſoon to hear of another engagement, for I fell in, two days ago, with ſeven ſhips of the Swedes, and the port where their fleet is, is not above thirty five leagues from this place, and it is ſaid their fleet is ſuperior to the Ruſſians. Yeſterday I paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet commanded by Admiral Greg, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line, and four frigates, they were not above ten leagues apart, and if the reſt of the Swedes come out, there muſt be a ſevere action. Which of the armies got the better, I am not able to inform you, but by what I can learn, both were willing to retire."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, (C. B.) to his friend in this town, dated Oct. 9.

"A juridical matter has lately taken place, which I think deſerves the attention of our political fathers, not ſo much perhaps as it immediately reſpects the parties concerned in it, but as it may affect the liberty of the ſubject in like caſes. A French gentleman ſome time ſince died here, who, it is ſaid, gave his effects, by a nuncupative will, to a Mr. Peter Fabre, of this town; but this will and gift is diſputed by Mr. Davis, who, in behalf of a relation of the deceaſed, adminiſtred upon his eſtate, and, agreeably to a law of this commonwealth, had Mr. Fabre cited before the Judge of Probate, to be examined upon oath relative to the eſtate which he ſuſpected was concealed in Mr. Fabre's hands. Mr. Fabre refuſed to be ſo examined, alledging, that by the 12th article of the Bill of Rights, he was under no obligation to furniſh evidence againſt himſelf: Whereupon the Judge, agreeably to the direction of ſaid law, committed him to gaol, where he now is, in cloſe cuſtody, as it is ſaid there is no proviſion for liberty of the yard in ſuch caſes; and where it ſeems he muſt remain, until he conſents to anſwer upon oath the queſtions that may be put to extort the truth from his own mouth.

"It will doubtleſs be a matter of ſerious litigation, whether this law, in its operation, does not militate with the above article of the Conſtitution; and if ſo, whether the Judge ought not to have condemned it, as ſuch. I do not mean by this to reflect on his conduct; he is a gentleman of a juſt and humane diſpoſition—and however it may have hurt his feelings to commit a gentleman to the common gaol, he acted according to the dictates of his judgment, upon the law aforeſaid, which he conſidered as the rule of his conduct."

N E W P O R T, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the Reverend Preſident Stiles, of Yale College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about 40 years of age, he calls himſelf by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the ſtate of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarſe, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a ſkin lilly white.---He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I ſaw him, which was in July 1786----the white firſt appeared upon his breaſt and gradually ſpread from thence.---I carefully examined him and found him to be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, noſe, and about his chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation; the colours in his face did not form a ſhade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very groteſque appearance.---His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the ſame with his feet as with his hands, they were interſperſed with the natural tawn, his toes are black, but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of obſervation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Engliſhman. I compared him with 14 or 15 perſons that were at my houſe, of both ſexes, and he was viſibly the faireſt: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted health both before and ſince he began to whiten.----He appears pleaſed with his tranſmutation; but alas! he is ſtill Indian enough to diſregard his promiſe, and to intoxicate himſelf with ſpirits. By information of others, who have ſeen him ſince theſe obſervations were made, the remaining black ſtill continues to diſappear."

N E W-Y O R K, October 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Haven (member of the preſent General Aſſembly) to a gentleman in Hartford, dated the 16th inſtant.

"We have made a law preventing the importation of convicts from foreign countries---another to prevent negro traffic---one to organize Congreſs. The Aſſembly have agreed to adjourn to the 1ſt Thurſday in January, and meet in this place---Doctor Johnſon and Mr. Elſworth are ſenators."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 22.

A Comet for ſome days paſt has appeared in the North East. It riſes about three o'clock in the morning, and is viſible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for obſervation, and an accurate obſerver may make diſcoveries of theſe ſurprizing ſtars, hitherto unknown.

P E T E R S B U R G, (Virginia) October 16.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in Britain, to his friend in this town, dated Auguſt 6, 1788.

"The increaſe of prices, upon laying new duties on goods, are in no country ſudden; but there can be no doubt, that in time they will riſe in their value, leaving a moderate profit to the merchant.

"It ſhews the wiſdom of the people of America, to retrench their expences, and encreaſe their own manufactures, in proportion as their taxes riſe; and was this ſpirit to encreaſe it would be for the ultimate good of all concerned in the trade—for they are in a wretched and diſtracted ſtate at preſent—and to the end of producing amendments, we ardently hope the new propoſed Conſtitution has paſſed your Convention."

A N N A P O L I S, Oct. 16.

The melancholy fate of Nicholas Dorſey, Eſquire of Elk-Ridge, (who was killed, on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, by a fall from his horſe, on his return from Annapolis,) has impreſſed the public mind with ſtrong emotions of grief.—His patriot heart warmly intereſted him in public meaſures, and, although he thought with freedom, and acted with firmneſs, yet the purity of his motives ſecured him from the malevolence of party—He had many friends, but no enemies, and the hearts of his opponents have equally ſympathized on this unhappy occaſion—The vigour of manly age—health—prudent and induſtrious conduct; indeed every pleaſing circumſtance combined to attach this father, huſband and friend—to life—to a large and beloved family—to numerous relations and connexions, and the event is one of thoſe awful diſpenſations, that ſeem calculated to avert the eye of human enquiry, with a trembling uncertainty, from the inſcrutable ways of Divine Providence.

B A L T I M O R E, October 17.

Extract of a letter from the Reverend Mr. W. Stoy, a German Clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennſylvania, to his Rev. Brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She ſoon afterwards was ſeized with the hydrophobia, or madneſs, and died. I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me. He told me the whole of the affair, I ſoon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him. The poor child, and the condition in which ſhe died, afflicted me with ſorrow; ſince I might have ſaved her, if I had known it—About two years before, I ſaved ſeveral who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the ſickneſs, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people, at that time, endeavoured to perſuade me to make it public; for reaſons however I delayed it, till the above accident, with the girl below Reading, happened. After that, I publiſhed ſeveral advertiſements in our Philadelphia news papers, deſiring at the ſame time, the printers in the neighbouring ſtates to publiſh it alſo: But, it ſeems, this hath been neglected; becauſe I find in one of our news papers, of the 20th of May laſt paſt, that one Nicholas Goldſborough, of Talbot county, in the ſtate of Maryland, a wealthy man, died of that tremendous diſorder, hydrophobia, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have ſaved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others who were really mad, and hundreds more who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months, that a New Englandman, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may, with good ſpeed, be brought two hundred miles before it is too late; and if it ſhould happen to be too late to ſave his life, I can then ſtill ſettle all the ſymptoms ſo that they ceaſe in an inſtant, and the patient dieth compoſed, which certainly in this caſe is a great comfort. My ſecret ſpecific is known to no ſoul on this continent, and I deem all other cures inſufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in Engliſh, in caſe you will condeſcend to give it to your printers for publication; they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, did, on or about the twelfth day of May laſt paſt, give their bond or obligation unto Parnell Gibbs, of the city of Philadelphia, cabinet-maker, for the ſum of about four hundred and ſixteen pounds, gold and ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of about two hundred and eight pounds, like money, on the 25th day of March next. But it appearing that, through a miſtake, the ſaid obligation was given to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs for eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings more than was juſtly due unto him.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, except with a deduction of the ſaid eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, which ſum we are determined not to pay, unleſs compelled by law, as the ſame is not due to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs. The remaining part of ſaid bond we are free to pay at any time when called for, as the whole of the money due to him on ſaid bond was lawfully tendered in about two weeks from the date of ſaid obligation.

JOHN HINCHMAN,
JOHN H. STOKES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29.

At a Town Meeting held at the State-house, on Saturday evening, 25th of October, 1788.

Colonel MILES in the Chair.

The Committee appointed from the ſeveral wards of this city reported the names of ſix ſuitable perſons from whom the Repreſentatives for this city in the Congreſs of the United States may be choſen, and were agreed to as follow, viz.

Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Henry Hill, Hilary Baker, William Bingham, and John M. Neſbit, Eſquires.

The ſame Committee reported the names of ſix ſuitable perſons from whom Electors may be appointed to repreſent this city, for the purpoſe of chuſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, and were agreed to as follow, viz.

Walter Stewart, Thomas Mifflin, Philip Wager, James Wilſon, Samuel Howell, ſen. and Thomas M'Kean, Eſquires.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman, and then adjourned. RICHARD FULLERTON, Secretary.

A London paper of the 18th of Auguſt has the following paragraphs:-----

It has been mentioned in ſome of the public prints, that the American legiſlation is at preſent but a mere experiment, and that it is entirely deficient in point of conſtitution; but a correſpondent, who is not long returned from that extenſive continent, informs us, that when the federal government ſhall be adopted by all the ſtates, which in all probability has taken place before now, ſuch abilities have been ſhewn in the formation of it, ſo plain is its ſyſtem, and ſuch a knowledge of ancient and modern legiſlation pervades the whole of it, that it bids fair to be a government which will probably remain very long unſhaken.

The principal leading feature in the new federal government lately adopted by the United States of America is, to enlarge the powers of Congreſs, and to make that body conſiderably more efficient than it hitherto has been. For, as the ſame correſpondent obſerves, the authorities eſſential to the care of the common defence are theſe:---To raiſe armies---to build and equip fleets---to preſcribe rules for the government of both---to direct their operations---to provide for their ſupport: thoſe powers ought to exiſt without limitation; becauſe it is impoſſible to foreſee or to define the extent, variety, and the means which may be neceſſary to ſatisfy them. The circumſtances that endanger the ſafety of a nation are infinite---and for this reaſon no conſtitutional ſhackles can wiſely be impoſed upon the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be co-extenſive with all the poſſible combinations of ſuch circumſtances, and ought to be under the direction of the ſame councils which are appointed to preſide over the common defence.

We learn that Dr. Franklin, a few days ago, preſented the honorable Vice-Preſident Redick with fifty pounds, as a donation to the Academy lately erected in Waſhington, by act of General Aſſembly.

The many evil conſequences, ſays a correſpondent, attending the numbers retailing ſpirituous liquors in ſmall quantities in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are ſeverely felt by the community at large, and call loudly for redreſs. He ſays, the citizens in general wiſh the worthy magiſtrates at the enſuing courts may not add to, but diminiſh the preſent number, and pay all proper attention to the many houſes ſuppoſed to retail ſpirituous liquors without licences.

Wedneſday night laſt, about 8 o'clock, a moſt daring robbery was committed in Third-ſtreet, juſt below Lombard-ſtreet, by two fellows, who, ſeizing an inhabitant within ſight of his own houſe, and putting a piſtol to his head, demanded his money, threatening deſtruction if he made a noiſe; and he was thus obliged to deliver what caſh he had about him; but the villains deſiring him to go with them to a dark and loneſome place, he thought proper to reſiſt, and accordingly forced himſelf away, when one of them fired a piſtol at him, which, however, fortunately miſſed, and the neighbourhood being then alarmed, the robbers made off. Several people were in ſight at the time, but were ignorant of the affair until the piſtol went off. The ſame fellows had but a few minutes before ſtopped a gentleman near the ſame ſpot, but a girl coming out of an adjacent houſe with a lighted candle, they left him.

Two men are taken up on ſuſpicion of having committed the above robbery.

Thurſday afternoon a young gentleman returning to town thro' Turner's Lane, was attacked by two fellows, who demanded his money; but repreſenting he was but a youth, and ſeldom carried money, the villains ordered him to ſtrip off his coat and jacket, intimating at the ſame time a deſign of alſo taking his horſe; but, watching an opportunity, he ſuddenly ſprang from them and galloped away, without any other damage than the loſs of his coat.

By yeſterday's poſt from New-York, we have the following intelligence.

LONDON, September 2.

Change in the FRENCH MINISTRY.

On Sunday laſt, at 12 o'clock, the Archbiſhop of Sens, prime miniſter of France, was diſmiſſed from his employments, in conſequence of the diſorders occaſioned by his edicts of the 16th and 18th ult. His diſmiſſion was followed by that of the whole party who have adviſed the king to contend with his parliaments. On Monday evening M. Necker was nominated miniſter and director-general of the finances; his appointment was received in Paris with an univerſal joy. This intelligence comes by a courier extraordinary, arrived yeſterday from Paris to the French ambaſſador.

Engagement by land between the Swedes and Ruſſians.

The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by ſucceeding events, and is now well authenticated, that a very bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Ruſſians, on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops on both ſides aſſiſted. Both the king of Sweden and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia headed their reſpective forces.

In the onſet the Ruſſians had conſiderably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swediſh force with great bravery and effect---taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 priſoners. The king at the head of a few regiments inſtantly flew to their relief, and the ſoldiers, animated by the preſence and example of their ſovereign, rallied and charged afreſh with the greateſt fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Ruſſian army. The Count Muſchim Pouſbin and 4000 priſoners, with the whole artillery, fell into the hands of the Swedes.

The Grand Duke retreated with the ſcattered remains of his army into the fortreſs of Wyburg, which was immediately inveſted by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the laſt importance to Ruſſia, for ſhould it fall, Peterſburg muſt be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will ſurrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expences of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a ſecond engagement by ſea between theſe powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Koningſberg ſpeak of it as certain. The loſs of the Ruſſians is two ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helſingfors and Revel.

The town of Frederickſham, in Ruſſian Finland, is inveſted by ſea and land, and has been cannonaded with great ſucceſs. The Swediſh armed galleys do great execution.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

PLAN *of a* Fœderal Univerſity.

"YOUR government cannot be executed. It is too extenſive for a republic. It is contrary to the habits of the people," ſay the enemies of the conſtitution of the United States. However oppoſite to the opinions and wiſhes of a majority of the citizens of the United States theſe declarations and predictions may be, they will certainly come to paſs, unleſs the people are prepared for our new form of government by an education adapted to the new and peculiar ſituation of our country.---To effect this great and neceſſary work, let one of the firſt acts of the new Congreſs be, to eſtabliſh within the diſtrict to be allotted for them a FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, into which the youth of the United States ſhall be received after they have finiſhed their ſtudies, and taken their degrees in the colleges of their reſpective ſtates. In this Univerſity let thoſe branches of literature only be taught, which are calculated to prepare our youth for civil and public life. Theſe branches ſhould be taught by means of lectures, and the following arts and ſciences ſhould be the ſubjects of them.

1. The principles and forms of government, applied in a particular manner to the explanation of every part of the conſtitution and laws of the United States, together with the laws of nature and nations, which laſt ſhould include every thing that relates to peace, war, treaties, ambaſſadors, and the like.
2. Hiſtory both ancient and modern, and chronology.
3. Agriculture in all its numerous and extenſive branches.
4. The principles and practice of manufactures.
5. The hiſtory, principles, objects and channels of commerce.
6. Thoſe parts of mathematicks which are neceſſary to the diviſion of property, to finance, and to the principles and practice of war, for there is too much reaſon to fear that war will continue, for ſome time to come, to be the unchriſtian mode of deciding diſputes between chriſtian nations.
7. Thoſe parts of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry, which admit of an application to agriculture, manufactures, commerce and war.
8. Natural hiſtory, which includes the hiſtory of animals, vegetables and foſſils. To render inſtruction in theſe branches of ſcience eaſy, it will be neceſſary to eſtabliſh a muſeum, as alſo a garden, in which not only all the ſhrubs, &c. but all the foreſt trees of the United States ſhould be cultivated. The great Linnæus of Upſal enlarged the commerce of Sweden, by his diſcoveries in natural hiſtory. He once ſaved the Swediſh navy by finding out the time in which a worm laid its eggs, and recommending the immerſion of the timber, of which the ſhips were built, at that ſeaſon wholly under water. So great were the ſervices this illuſtrious naturaliſt rendered his country by the application of his knowledge to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, that the preſent king of Sweden pronounced an eulogium upon him from his throne, ſoon after his death.
9. Philology, which ſhould include, beſides rhetorick and criticiſm, lectures upon the conſtruction and pronunciation of the Engliſh language. Inſtruction in this branch of literature will become the more neceſſary in America, as our intercourſe muſt ſoon ceaſe with the bar, the ſtage and the pulpits of Great-Britain, from whence we received our knowlege of the pronunciation of the Engliſh language. Even modern Engliſh books ſhould ceaſe to be the models of ſtile in the United States. The preſent is the age of ſimplicity in writing in America. The turgid ſtile of Johnſon---the purple glare of Gibbon, and even the ſtudied and thick ſet metaphors of Junius, are all equally unnatural, and ſhould not be admitted into our country. The cultivation and perfection of our language becomes a matter of conſequence when viewed in another light. It will probably be ſpoken by more people in the courſe of two or three centuries, than ever ſpoke any one language at one time ſince the creation of the world. When we conſider the influence which the prevalence of only *two* languages, viz. the Engliſh and the Spaniſh, in the extenſive regions of North and South-America, will have upon manners, commerce, knowledge and civilization, ſcenes of human happineſs and glory open before us, which elude from their magnitude the utmoſt graſp of the human underſtanding.
10. The German and French languages ſhould be taught in this Univerſity. The many excellent books which are written in both theſe languages upon all ſubjects, more eſpecially upon thoſe which relate to the advancement of national improvements of all kinds, will render a knowledge of them an eſſential part of the education of a legiſlator of the United States.
11. All thoſe athletic and manly exerciſes ſhould likewiſe be taught in the Univerſity, which are calculated to impart health, ſtrength, and elegance to the human body.

To render the inſtruction of our youth as eaſy and extenſive as poſſible in ſeveral of the above mentioned branches of literature, let four young men of good education and active minds be ſent abroad at the public expence, to collect and tranſmit to the profeſſors of the ſaid branches all the improvements that are daily made in Europe, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in the arts of war and practical government. This meaſure is rendered the more neceſſary from the diſtance of the United States from Europe, by which means the rays of knowledge ſtrike the United States ſo partially, that they can be brought to a uſeful focus, only by employing ſuitable perſons to collect and tranſmit them to our country. It is in this manner that the northern nations of Europe have imported ſo much knowledge from their ſouthern neighbours, that the hiſtory of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, revenues and military arts of *one* of theſe nations will ſoon be alike applicable to all of them.

Beſides ſending four young men abroad to collect and tranſmit knowledge for the benefit of our country, *two* young men of ſuitable capacities ſhould be employed at the public expence in exploring the vegetable, mineral and animal productions of our country, in procuring hiſtories and ſamples of each of them, and in tranſmitting them to the profeſſor of natural hiſtory. It is in conſequence of the diſcoveries made by young gentlemen employed for theſe purpoſes, that Sweden, Denmark and Ruſſia have extended their manufactures and commerce, ſo as to rival in both the oldeſt nations in Europe.

Let the Congreſs allow a liberal ſalary to the Principal of this univerſity. Let it be his buſineſs to govern the ſtudents, and to inſpire them by his converſation, and by occaſional public diſcourſes, with fœderal and patriotic ſentiments. Let this Principal be a man of extenſive education, liberal manners and dignified deportment.

Let the Profeſſors of each of the branches that have been mentioned, have a moderate ſalary of £150 or £200 a year, and let them depend upon the number of their pupils to ſupply the deficiency of their maintenance from their ſalaries. Let each pupil pay for each courſe of lectures two or three guineas.

Let the degrees conferred in this univerſity receive a new name, that ſhall deſignate the deſign of an education for civil and public life.

In thirty years after this univerſity is eſtabliſhed, let an act of Congreſs be paſſed to prevent any perſon being choſen or appointed into power or office, who has not taken a degree in the fœderal univerſity. We require certain qualifications in lawyers, phyſicians and clergymen, before we commit our property, our lives or our ſouls to their care. We even refuſe to commit the charge of a ſhip to a pilot, who cannot produce a certificate of his education and knowledge in his buſineſs. Why then ſhould we commit our country, which includes liberty, property, life, wives and children, to men who cannot produce vouchers of their qualifications for the important truſt? We are reſtrained from injuring ourſelves by employing quacks in law; why ſhould we not be reſtrained in like manner, by law, from employing quacks in government?

Should this plan of a fœderal univerſity or one like it be adopted, then will begin the golden age of the United States. While the buſineſs of education in Europe conſiſts in lectures upon the ruins of Palmyra and the antiquities of Herculaneum, or in diſputes about Hebrew points, Greek particles, or the accent and quantity of the Roman language, the youth of America will be employed in acquiring thoſe branches of knowledge which increaſe the conveniencies of life, leſſen human miſery, improve our country, promote population, exalt the human underſtanding, and eſtabliſh domeſtic, ſocial and political happineſs.

Let it not be ſaid, "that this is not the *time* for ſuch a literary and political eſtabliſhment. Let us firſt reſtore public credit, by funding or paying our debts, let us regulate our militia, let us build a navy, and let us protect and extend our commerce. After this, we ſhall have leiſure and money to eſtabliſh a Univerſity for the purpoſes that have been mentioned." This is falſe reaſoning. We ſhall never reſtore public credit, regulate our militia, build a navy, or revive our commerce, until we remove the ignorance and prejudices, and change the habits of our citizens, and this can never be done 'till we inſpire them with fœderal principles, which can only be effected by our young men meeting and ſpending two or three years together in a national Univerſity, and afterwards diſſeminating their knowledge and principles thro' every county, townſhip and village of the United States. 'Till this is done---Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States, you will undertake to make bricks without ſtraw. Your ſuppoſed union in Congreſs will be a rope of ſand. The inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts began the buſineſs of government by eſtabliſhing the univerſity of Cambridge, and the wiſeſt Kings in Europe have always found their literary inſtitutions the ſureſt means of eſtabliſhing their power, as well as of promoting the proſperity of their people.

Theſe hints for eſtabliſhing the conſtitution and happineſs of the United States upon a permanent foundation, are ſubmitted to the friends of the fœderal government in each of the ſtates, by a private CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST,

In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.

By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.

To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purpoſes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the firſt of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who ſhall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect ſuitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Juſt imported in the Grange, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, and the laſt ſhips from London, &c. and now opening for Sale, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

The ſixth door below Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A large and general aſſortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

THREE-QUARTERS, ſeven-eighths, four-quarters and nine-eighths ſheeting linens,
3-4ths and 7-8ths ticklings and bed bunts,
3-4ths, 7 8ths, 4-4ths and 5-4ths cotton and linen checks,
7-8ths and 4-4ths cotton toilinets,
1-2 ell ſilk ſhags and velvets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell velvets and velverets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell fancy and other cords,
1-2 ell Siberian honey comb, and ribbed de leutis,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell olive, blue and black velvets,
1-2 ell bottle green, olive, black and blue, twilled and Genoa velvets,
A compleat aſſortment of florentines, moneſſes and ſattinets,
A variety of velvet and other veſt ſhapes,
Shoe bindings, black and white galloons,
Stay cords, braids and white three-cord ſilk,
Sewing ſilk, threads, tapes,
Bobins and magpye galloons,
Cottons and callicoes of a variety of colours, with and without borders,
3-4ths, 7 8ths and yard wide handkerchiefs, white field and handſome borders,
A large and compleat aſſortment of check, cotton, printed and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sattinets, ſtockinets, royal ribs, queens, kings and Pruſſia cords,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Mens and womens worſted hoſiery of all kinds,
Socks, patent ribbed, plain, Scots knit and gauze ſtockings.

With a *general aſſortment* of other *goods* as uſual.

*** An *Apprentice* of reputable connexions will be taken.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1788. 4 w

A ROBBERY.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of Robert Wilſon, of Salem, New-Jerſey, in the night of 11th day of this month, October, 1788, a large Silver Tankard, marked S. W. on the bottom; two table Silver Spoons, marked R. W. I. on the ſhank; and ſix Silver Tea-ſpoons, marked H. S. on the ſhank. All Silver-ſmiths are hereby deſired to ſtop the above articles if offered to them for ſale, and ſecure the perſon that he or thay may be brought to juſtice, for which they ſhall be thankfully rewarded, by

ROBERT WILSON.

Borough of Briſtol, October 11, 1788.

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it has been too cuſtomary in ſelling of ſpirituous liquors by ſmall meaſure in the Fairs held in this Borough, which being contrary to the laws of the ſtate, as well as deſtructive to the morals of the people; Therefore, in future all perſons are poſitively forbid vending or any other way diſpoſing of ſpiritous liquors of any kind by ſmall meaſure at ſaid Fairs---Tippling-houſes in the ſaid Borough are likewiſe forbid. Every perſon tranſgreſſing the above muſt conſider themſelves ſubject to thoſe penalties the law inflicts.

By order of the Burgeſſes and Common Council of ſaid Borough,

PETER M. DU COINE, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton, Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, two COWS, viz. one red, 10 or 11 years old; the other brown. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold within ſix weeks.

October 20, 1788. ¶ HENRY PAWLING, junr.

Just imported from England, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eighth Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabrick, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown fileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted, cord and hair ditto for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandano handkerchiefs, cotton red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans and fuſtians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks and long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, blue plush, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea.

He has alſo for ſale a quantity of good HAY, well cured, in a barn near this city. ¶

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt imported, and are now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seaſonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and ſwanſkins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearſkins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, embofſed ſerges, dark ground ſtriped linceys, ſtriped and roſe blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, fattinets and thickſets, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, ſhalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, ſilk and worſted crapes, beſt black worſted ſattinets, florentines and laſtings, cotton furniture check, beſt ſtriped ditto, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddles, drawboys and Marſeilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, beſt ſilk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and ſattins, mantuas and luteſtrings, ſarſnets and perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, beſt Flanders ticks, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and Iriſh ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown fileſias, beſt Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hoſe, ſilk, cotton and worſted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muſlins, fine book muſlin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Manchester gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and ſmall hardware.

A L S O,

Writing paper, London and Briſtol pewter, beſt Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, nails, tin plates, lead, ſhot, F and FF powder, guns, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt hats, frying pans, ſad irons, fine iron wire for card and ſieve makers, coarſe ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, 10th mo. 11, 1788.

Stop Thief.

LAST night the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen therefrom, viz. one dark double milled drab great coat, about half worn, one light coloured broad cloth coat, four pair worſted ſtockings, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, one pair of boots; together with a red Morocco pocket-book with a ſilver claſp, containing ſeveral papers of value, amongſt which was a promiſſory note, drawn by Andrew Epple, for 154 dollars, dated September 30, 1788, and payable in 45 days, to Allibone and Paul, or order.

Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods reſtored, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

§ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected (to have committed the above robbery) is a wheelbarrow-man, as he left an old wool hat, a blue and drab coloured jacket, a pair of trowſers with one leg made of ſtriped ticking, the other of brown linen, and a new brown linen frock.

Cheſter county, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Cheſter townſhip; bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware and Cheſter creek, &c. containing 48½ acres, more or leſs: Said land is of an excellent quality, and nearly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt of October inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 96 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Philip Beery, Henry Charleton, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dewalt Sampſel, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run Tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres, with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings, amongſt which are a griſt and ſaw mills. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands late of William Hamilton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlen, Thomas Nixon, and others. Said land is moſtly very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing 144¼ acres and 17 perches, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands now or late of John Brannon, John Sellers and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Garret, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 146¼ acres; bounded by lands of William Dane, David Davis, John Brown and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Ruſſel and Margarate his wife, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 110 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, James Milleſon and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nathaniel Jefferſon, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Plantation, containing 150 odd acres, ſituated in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are on the premiſes two good ſtone Houſes and Kitchens, with Cellars under them, two good log Barns, Stables, Cowhouſes, and ſprings of good water near each door, with a houſe over each ſpring, two young bearing orchards, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of water for the ſame, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for ſaid plantation, and water in moſt of the fields, being pleaſantly ſituated, lying on the new road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, near Darby creek, in a good neighbourhood, being a very ſuitable place for gentleman's country ſeat, as the land lies high and healthy, having ſundry ſprings of good water on ſaid premiſes, alſo a large run of water goes through the ſaid plantation, with a mill ſeat thereon.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of April next, with an undiſputable title. Where credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money if required. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid plantation. † LAWRENCE HOWARD.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST, *Printer,*

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; ---*Price two ſhillings and ſix-pence, bound.*

A regular ENGLISH SYNTAX,

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of Engliſh conſtructions, properly exemplified; to which is added, the elegant manner of arranging words and members of ſentences: The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private gentlemen and ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

The fourth AMERICAN EDITION.

At the aboveſaid office, Deeds and all ſorts of Blanks are neatly printed on paper or parchment, in an elegant Script Type, and all other kind of Printing work done with accuracy and diſpatch, at reaſonable rates.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

On Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, will be ſold at public ſale,

For FUNDED CERTIFICATES of the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

The following Eſtates, viz.

A LOT, Stores and Wharff in the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, extending to the river Delaware, 21 feet in breadth on Water-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds Ten Sillings per annum, now in the tenure of Joſeph Mercier.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being 24 feet in front on Saſſafras-ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth, with the privilege of a three feet alley, and alſo of a four feet alley, now in the tenure of George Goſner.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, the ſame being in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth weſtward to the middle of Brown-ſtreet 200 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley, now in the tenure of James Wilſon,

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet 9 inches, being the north-weſt corner of Zachary's Court, ſubject to a groundrent of 40s. per annum, now in the tenure of James Wilkins.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the weſt ſide thereof, ſubject to a groundrent of 30s. per annum.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 23 feet, and in depth on Fifth-ſtreet 70 feet, with a one ſtory frame Houſe on the corner, under which is a large cellar lately walled, and on the north end of the lot are three ſmall tenements fronting Fifth-ſtreet.

Four Lots of Ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed, being each of them 19 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 51 feet deep; theſe four lots have on them two or three ſmall frame tenements.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 107 acres, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county; this land is of a good quality, and has a large proportion of woodland, now in the tenure of Peacock Major.

A moiety of 100 acres of Land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. Oct. 9, 1788.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual.

Alſo ſundry LOTS on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Juſt imported from the Manufactory, and for Sale by

EPHRIAM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

JAPANNED clock faces; ſlit pinions and forged work; bench vizes, large and ſmall; engravers; catgut; clock and watch broaches; clock and watch plyers, flat and round noſes; clock and watch hands; large and ſmall turn benches; emery; rottenſtone; crocus; pumiſtone; black wax; bruſhes; clock and watch main ſprings; ground and unground glaſſes; chains; keys and ſeals. A large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. Clocks and watches carefully repaired.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has at preſent a large quantity and aſſortment of grafted fruit trees, from 3 to 5 years old, now fit for ſale, which he will ſell for ſix-pence a piece ready money at the nurſery, and truſt a conſiderable time for an advanced price. He likewiſe informs the public, that he has in years paſt endeavoured to raiſe only ſuch kinds as may be beneficial to the buyer, and having large bearing orchards, has omitted raiſing ſuch kinds, as he by experience finds to be long before they bear, or incident to any fault whatever, therefore he doubts not (from the reduced prices and extraordinary growth and quality of his trees) but he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe, who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

† RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting is from the middle of October, while the weather permits, and from the middle of March, until the leaves are out.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money, Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions.*

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.